WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A code division multiple access (CDMA) receiver comprising a searcher for preparing a delay profile in received CDMA signals that indicates a plurality of radio propagation paths to produce path information identifying main propagation paths, said CDMA receiver comprising:

path monitoring means for monitoring the path information from said searcher to produce a detection signal when said main propagation paths are stable for a predetermined time interval; and

searcher operation controlling means for controlling, in response to said detection signal, said searcher to make said searcher intermittently operate at a predetermined intermittent period.

2. A CDMA receiver as claimed in claim 1, wherein said path monitoring means including:

path information memory means for storing current path information from said searcher as stored path information;

path comparing means for comparing said stored path information with said current path information, said path comparing means producing a path coincidence signal when said stored path information coincides with the current path information, said path comparing means producing a path inconsistency signal when said stored path information coincides with the current path information; and

path coincidence counting means for counting, in response to said path coincidence signal, a path coincidence count, said path coincidence counting means initializing, in response to said path inconsistency signal, said path coincidence count to an initial count,

said monitoring means producing said detection signal when said path coincidence count reaches a predetermined count.

3. A CDMA receiver as claimed in claim 2, wherein said initial count is equal to one.

4. A method of reducing power consumption in a code division multiple access (CDMA) receiver comprising a searcher for preparing a delay profile in received CDMA signals that indicates a plurality of radio propagation paths to produce path information identifying main propagation paths, said method comprising the steps of:

monitoring the path information from said searcher to produce a detection signal when said main propagation paths are stable for a predetermined time interval; and

controlling, in response to said detection signal, said searcher to make said searcher intermittently operate at a predetermined intermittent period.

5. A method as claimed in claim 4, wherein the monitoring step comprising the steps of:

storing, in a path information memory, current path information from said searcher as stored path information;

comparing said stored path information with said current path information to produce a path coincidence signal when said stored path information coincides with the current path information;

counting, in response to said path coincidence signal, a path coincidence count, and

producing said detection signal when said path coincidence count reaches a predetermined count.

6. A method as claimed in claim 5, wherein the comparing step produces a path inconsistency signal when said stored path

information coincides with the current path information, and the counting step initializing, in response to said path inconsistency signal, said path coincidence count to an initial count.

7. A method as claimed in claim 6, wherein said initial count is equal to one.

8. A CDMA receiver as claimed in claim 1, said CDMA receiver comprising power supplying means for supplying said CDMA receiver with electric power, wherein said CDMA receiver further comprises monitor mode switching means for switching an operating mode of said path monitoring means in response to power supply capacity of said power supplying means.

9. A CDMA receiver as claimed in claim 8, wherein said monitor mode switching means sends, in response to a power consumption reducing request from said power supplying means, a monitor stop instruction signal to said path monitoring means, said path monitoring means stopping, in response to said monitor stop instruction signal, a path monitoring operation to supply said searcher operation controlling means with a forcibly intermittent operation instruction signal.

10. A CDMA receiver as claimed in claim 8, wherein said monitor mode switching means sends, in response to a normal power supply possible signal, a normal monitor operation instruction signal to said path monitoring means, said path monitoring means carrying out a normal monitoring operation in response to said normal monitor operation instruction signal.

11. A code division multiple access (CDMA) receiver comprising a searcher for preparing a delay profile in received CDMA signals that indicates a plurality of radio propagation paths to produce path information identifying main propagation paths, said CDMA

receiver comprising means for making said searcher intermittently operate in response to power supply capacity of power supplying means.

12. A method of reducing power consumption in a code division multiple access (CDMA) receiver comprising a searcher for preparing a delay profile in received CDMA signals that indicates a plurality of radio propagation paths to produce path information identifying main propagation paths, said method comprising the step of making said searcher intermittently operate in response to power supply capacity of power supplying means.